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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

### THE CARGO.

What is the cargo of the ship  
Whose coming you await?  
What are the profits of the trip  
You're seeking so late?  
Is it a mass of gold  
She carries in her hold?  
Or fabrics fair to view  
She's bringing o'er to you?  
Or gems of ray serene  
You wait with anxious mind?  
Or is it golden cheer  
To help you conquer fear?  
And Love and Sympathy,  
She's bearing o'er the sea?  
If these the stores you'd win  
She surely will come in—  
Or if she fail your loss  
Will be as so much loss.  
For all these treasures fair  
Await you everywhere.  
(Copyright, 1915.)

A man has paid \$33,000 for Stenhouse. And he can't even wear the rocks in his shirt!

Germany again complains the markings on neutral ships are too small. Missing some of them?

It is fortunate that grand juries, in performing their sworn duty, know no politics or personal animosities.

Any man who can fill out an income tax blank without making a mistake should be permitted to practice law in Philadelphia without further question.

A warehouse in Los Angeles with a million dollars' worth of groceries in it has been completely destroyed by fire. And they weren't consigned to the allies, either.

A fattest soap has been manufactured by an enterprising New York soapmaker for the use of the Moros, who are Mohammedans and forbidden by their creed to eat fat.

If it is true that Capt. von Pappen's fate hangs on the meaning of the term "blooding" Yankees," which he applied to us, we hope the official translators will do their full duty.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., has invented a new controlled torpedo. We had hoped that the German government had invented one, too, but it appears that they have gone one better and invented a self-sinking liner.

The "make-up" room instituted by the Los Angeles divorce judge has proved so popular that they are now proposing to establish a "fork-up" room in which unsuccessful litigants may become reconciled to their attorneys.

A visitor who introduced himself as "Adam of the Garden of Eden, the first man in the world," called at the White House. No doubt his clothes aided the policeman on duty in reaching the conclusion that he was an impostor.

The Audubon Society has commenced a crusade for the extermination of the alley cat. Cat lovers, however, will be pleased to hear that W. L. Bryan has still a few lecture dates open, and if some one will just scrape together a \$10,000,000 fund.

Speaker Champ Clark's advocacy of increased appropriations for the national defense and his opposition to any curtailment of the "pork" fund should warn the administration that it is time to begin the preparation of measures to increase the government revenues.

Commanders of U. S. boats have received strictest orders that under no circumstances must they operate in the vicinity of sinking liners. It tends to arouse unnecessary suspicion and plays into the hands of the deceitful British, who are notoriously sinking their own liners in order to embroil Germany with the United States.

Capt. von Pappen's frank estimate of his hosts would not in itself incur our official displeasure. It's the cold-blooded way in which he tried to take advantage of our feeble-mindedness that estranges us from him. He's probably a manly little chap, too, in spite of his looks, and a taste of real gunpowder might improve his manner.

Jersey justice frequently performs in weird and wondrous ways. If all of its sentences were carried out half the population would soon be in jail for misdemeanor. The latest report of an absurd decision comes from Elizabeth, where an aged woman was fined \$5 and costs for taking seven apples from under the trees in a neighbor's orchard, although the neighbor testified that he had given the woman permission to take all the fruit she wanted. "Even if she did not steal the apples," said the judge, "she ought not to have been carrying them on Sunday." He is only one of several Jersey judges who seem to be living in the Dark Ages and who ought to be recalled.

## For the Benefit of "Beyond Iowa."

A correspondent who does not give his name or address, but signs himself "From Beyond Iowa," asks The Herald some pertinent and some impertinent questions in reference to the editorial on "Taxes Here and in Iowa." This correspondent falls into the common error of assuming that inequality in the distribution of wealth accounts for all the inequality in taxation for the support of the Federal government, and then he asks, or rather dares, The Herald to publish the statistics as to paupers in Iowa and the District of Columbia. He goes farther and is willing to have the comparison made as to white paupers, confident that such comparison will show that both extremes—riches and extreme poverty—are unknown in the Hawkeye State, and that these extremes are most pronounced here in the District in the very shadow of the Capitol.

The Herald desires to please even those who do not agree with its policies and who find fault with its editorial and news statements. The United States Census Bulletin, No. 120, on Paupers in Almshouses in 1910, supplies the statistics desired. Iowa had 1,770 paupers in almshouses on January 1, 1910, and admitted 823 during the year. The District of Columbia had 276 paupers in almshouses on January 1, 1910 and admitted 171 during the year. Iowa had 1,764 white paupers in almshouses at the beginning of the census year and admitted 793 white paupers during the year. The District of Columbia had 104 white paupers at the beginning of the year and admitted seventy-nine white paupers to the almshouse during the year.

The percentage or ratio of white paupers found in the almshouses of Iowa at the beginning of the year 1910 was eighty to 100,000 population, while the ratio in the District of Columbia was forty-four to 100,000 population. The ratio of white paupers admitted to almshouses in Iowa during the census year was 35.6 for each 100,000 of population, while in the District of Columbia the ratio of white paupers was 33 for each 100,000 population. These statistics indicate that the ratio of white paupers was almost double in Iowa what it was in the District of Columbia. Even including the negro paupers in both territories, the District makes quite as good a showing as does the State of Iowa.

These figures simply show that neither wealth nor poverty selects one particular habitat in this country of opportunity. Iowa is a rich State with a larger per capita wealth than any other State, except Nevada, but Iowa has a larger percentage of paupers than has the District of Columbia, where many Iowa people believe the contrasts of wealth and poverty are more pronounced than anywhere else in the country. It is a weakness of Western statesmen to study the District with a microscope and look at the rest of the country with a reversed telescope, except when they are considering appropriations. Then they reverse the operation. "From Beyond Iowa" has simply accepted the land agent's literature of Iowa and other Western States, where there are neither idle rich nor poverty, and he admits that he does not want to learn, for he says: "You may fool the poor industrial serfs of the East but you will not be able to educate 'west of the river' for a h— of a long while," which is more uncomplimentary to the West than anything The Herald would think of saying about that splendid section of the country which has grown and developed so rapidly that the farmers have not time to fill out their income tax returns. Here is Iowa offering to the country a candidate for President and at the same time contributing, not only by income tax, but by all excise taxation \$1 to the support of the government over which they want him to preside, while the people who live in the District of Columbia and have no vote contribute \$5 to the same purpose. With all due respect to our anonymous correspondent, The Herald believes that the people of Iowa and beyond would like to learn how they may contribute a fair share of their wealth to the support of the government, before they take it over completely, furnishing a President as well as legislators who feel competent to make all the laws, not only appropriating millions for the suppression of hog cholera in Iowa, but for the regulation of the purely domestic life and personal habits of those who live here in the District.

## Dumba and Von Pappen.

Ambassador Dumba and his government have adopted an attitude toward the United States which indicates that they feel themselves aggrieved. In evading and resisting the righteous demands of the Washington administration they present a spectacle that is amusing, in spite of its effrontery. Acting upon indisputable evidence that the accredited representative of Austria-Hungary was a party to a plot to damage the industries of this country and violate its neutrality, the Washington government politely but firmly demanded of Vienna that Ambassador Dumba be recalled. It was a perfectly proper and necessary demand from a nation that had been grossly wronged and imposed upon by the representative of another nation, professing friendship but seeking to use this country as a base of operations against nations at war with Austria-Hungary. The aggrieved nations were the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia; the guilty offenders were Austria-Hungary and its representative.

By all law and diplomatic custom Washington's demand should have been complied with instantly. Instead, nothing has been heard from Vienna; but Ambassador Dumba, announcing that his government has ordered him home "on leave," asks Washington to arrange with Great Britain for his safe conduct. Perhaps we should be grateful to him for refraining from asking that we go to the trouble of providing safe conduct for him going and returning, which might meet with opposition from the allies, in view of the nature of the Ambassador's activities here. It cannot fail to be gratifying to Americans, however, to learn that the Washington government has no intention of asking for safe conduct for Ambassador Dumba for any other purpose than his return home in response to an unconditional recall by his government. If this position is firmly maintained Austria-Hungary will have no other course than submission to our will; the United States has all the better of the situation. If Austria-Hungary refuses to recall a representative who has made himself so thoroughly unacceptable to this country, the right of the United States to refuse to continue to recognize him as the representative of his government will hardly be disputed, and under such circumstances, the question of his safe conduct would become of vastly more importance to him and his government than to the government at Washington. Possibly the gov-

ernment at Vienna will reflect a little, and we may hear from it in a day or two.

While waiting patiently for Vienna's decision as to Ambassador Dumba's future welfare and usefulness, there would seem to be nothing in the way of consideration of the case of Capt. von Pappen, military attaché of the German Embassy, equally guilty with Dumba in plotting against the industries and the neutrality of the United States and the author of an insulting characterization of its people. Ambassador von Bernstorff and the Berlin government have so far failed to take advantage of an opportunity to request passports for Von Pappen and thus avoid another unpleasant situation, though they know quite well that he cannot return to Washington in any diplomatic capacity. Presumably the agents of the United States government have Von Pappen under surveillance while he travels about the country. It would be far more dignified and satisfactory to send him home without delay, if the nations which control the seas will permit.

## The Crime.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

A man committed a crime. No one knew about it but himself. The thought of it was continual torment. It made him feel unworthy of living among his fellow-men. Death would have been welcome; but he felt that he was unfit to die. For a long time he struggled with the temptation to kill himself. He was restrained by the dread of being a coward and of committing another crime. Besides, how could he know that in death there would be escape? Had not his crime become a part of him? Wherever his spirit went, would not the crime go, too?

At last the man made up his mind that there was nothing for him to do but to live. Now, if he could, he must justify his life. He must place it at the service of his fellow-beings. In this kind of effort alone could he forget himself. And in forgetting himself he would forget his crime. Each day he strove. At the end, however, the crime would rise up before him. "I am here," it would seem to say. To avoid meeting it the man would seek in the evening. He would go to bed so exhausted that he would fall asleep at once. The next morning, however, he would find his crime waiting. "I am here." He would dress quickly and begin to strive again.

Gradually it dawned upon the man that there were others like himself, haunted with the memory of the evil they had done, walking the earth with eyes of terror. He began to look for them. Often he recognized them at sight. Whenever he could he would give them help. Sometimes they would show resentment or fear. Usually, however, they were grateful. One said: "It is wonderful that you should understand." He replied: "Perhaps I have something on my own soul." The others looked frightened and drew away.

Presently the world began to notice the man. It gave him credit. It called him a great spirit. It offered him honor. But he refused. He feared danger. He might be tempted again and yield. For himself he must take nothing. He must always give. But when he made this decision he grieved. Like other men he loved honor. After all, perhaps it would be safe. There were others that had done wrong. At that instant his crime stood before him. "I am here."

"And you will always be here?" the man asked. "Always," the crime replied.

So the man turned from honor and went on with his work. Each day greater demands were made on him. He had scarcely a moment to think of himself. It was only in the morning, when he woke, that he met the crime. Then he would be spurred to fresh effort.

People close to him saw that he was aging; his face was growing finer, too, more calm and spiritual. There was a strange look in his eyes. Some of them explained it by saying that he suffered for others, for what they endured through the injustice of the world. No one knew the real explanation. Some of them used to wonder how, after leading so fine a life, far from evil, he should have so much understanding and sympathy. "Nothing shocks him," said one. "He can enter into the feelings of the greatest sinner. And he never wants to punish. He says that to be a sinner is punishment enough. How can he know?"

One of them ventured to repeat these remarks to him. His face flushed. He turned away.

The time came when the man fell in the midst of his work. He had worn himself out. They carried him home. They placed him on the bed where each morning, face to face, he met his crime.

They told him he was dying.

He smiled faintly. "At last," he said.

They asked him if there was anything he wished. He replied: "I should like to rest."

They decided to leave him alone for a while, drawing down the shades that the room might be dark. They moment they closed the door behind them the crime appeared, no longer menacing, but a radiant presence. "I am here."

The man opened his eyes, looking with astonishment at the figure.

"What has happened?" he asked.

"You have fulfilled your life."

"But my crime—I do not see it."

"I am your crime. Have you not learned to know me through all these years? Do you not recognize my voice?"

"Your voice I recognized. But you presence has changed. What has changed you?"

"You have changed me. You have turned my ugliness into beauty. You have made me the means of your redemption. From an enemy you have converted me into a friend."

The presence disappeared. The arms dropped. The man lay still.

When they found him there they said: "He has had the kind of death he would have wished."

They spoke of his wonderful life.

## The Swiss Watch.

The humble Swiss watch is not so noisy in striking the hour as the Watch on the Rhine, but it earns the world's admiration by ticking right along on its modest little job.—Newark News.

## Conscription.

All the allies of England have universal military service, and all the enemies of England have. England alone of the belligerents trusts to voluntary enlistments; to the men stigmatized by Germany as "mercenaries." If the volunteers do not come forward fast enough, and the labor unions will revolt rather than submit to conscription, then patriots in dead and Great Britain is left in their own hands. We submitted to conscription in the civil war, and we are at least as devoted to individual freedom as the British labor unionists are. But, then, we loved our country and were determined that it should win.—Philadelphia Record.

**OUR COUNTRY—**  
**OUR PRESIDENT**  
**A History of the American People**  
**by WOODROW WILSON**

## A FORCEFUL MINORITY.

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IT WAS a notable thing how a minority prevailed in all active policy and managed to keep affairs in its own hands—the same minority whose sagacity and vigor and concert in action had secured the formulation and adoption of the constitution.

The war for independence had been a democratic upheaval, and its processes had seriously discredited all government which was not directly of the people.

It had made local committees of correspondence the real organs of opinion. The central government which the principle of politics, local autonomy and direct elections the standards and models of political organization.

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## Doings of Society

A beautiful wedding took place yesterday at noon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson Silsby in Fairmont street, within their daughter, Miss Florence Larrabee Silsby became the bride of Lieut. George Lambert Smith, U. S. A.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Samuel H. Greene in the presence of a small company of relatives and intimate friends. A bow of amethyst and a diamond necklace were carried in a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Mary Hepburn Reed, cousin of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. She wore pink satin brocade with an overdress of tulle and a lighter shade of pink.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, who wore a gown of ivory tulle and a long train.

The bridegroom wore a tulle suit with a long train and a bow tie.

The bride and groom were seated at the head of the table.

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ly, Virginia, gave a dance last evening for Miss Lella and Anne Gordon, the young daughters of Mrs. Barnett.

Miss Wallis Warfield, who returned today from Morristown, N. J., where she has been the guest of General and Mrs. Edward Meany at Alnwick Hall, will leave in a few days to visit her cousin, Mrs. George Barnett, Mr. Basil Gordon, the son of Mrs. Barnett, has returned to Princeton, where he has entered his sophomore year.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, the former one-time Ambassador to France, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Elm Court, their place at Lenox, Mass.

Rear Admiral William Shepherd Benson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Benson, Midshipman Wyse Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren B. Kniskern, of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. J. Crepps Wickliffe Beckham, of Kentucky, who was at one time governor of the State, were the week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. P. E. Wyse at their home at Pikeville.